



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

2002 City Population Estimates

NATION

Large suburban cities in the West, led by Gilbert, Arizona, dominated the list of America's fastest-growing cities, according to population estimates recently released by the U. S. Census Bureau. Between April 1, 2000, and July 1, 2002, Gilbert was the fastest-growing of 242 cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

In addition to the estimates for large cities, the Census Bureau also released tabulations for the first time since Census 2000 for all of America's 19,451 incorporated places, as well as its minor civil divisions. Cities with populations of 10,000 or more were ranked within their states.

Gilbert, south of Phoenix, grew by nearly 23%, to a total of 135,005 residents. Rounding out the top five fastest-growing large cities were North Las Vegas (17.7%) and Henderson (17.3%) in Nevada, and Chandler (14.4%) and Peoria (13.4%) in Arizona.

Gilbert, Chandler and Peoria are in Maricopa County, Arizona, and all three cities were among the 10 fastest-growing from

1990 to 2000. North Las Vegas and Henderson are in Clark County, Nevada, and also were among the top five fastest-growing places in the 1990s.

While cities in Arizona, Nevada and California dominated the list of fastest-growing places, Joliet, Illinois, ranked 10th with an 11.4% rate of growth.

The estimates show no change in the ranking of the 10 largest cities in the U.S. since Census 2000. Of the 10 largest cities, Phoenix (3.8%) and San Antonio (3.7%) grew the fastest from 2000 to 2002, followed by San Diego (3.0%), Houston (2.9%) and Los Angeles (2.8%).

Three Utah cities were included in the national ranking of cities with a population of 100,000 or more. West Valley City showed the most growth at 2.2%, bringing the city's population to 111,254 as of July 1, 2002. Provo showed negligible growth, with total population growth of only 2 persons from 2000 to 2002. Utah's largest city, Salt Lake City, showed a 0.3% decline in population.

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| Fastest Growing Cities in the U.S. in 2002 (Population 100,000+) | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------|
| National Rank | Place | July 1, 2002 | April 1, 2000 | Numerical Change | % Change |
| 1 | Gilbert, AZ | 135,005 | 109,920 | 25,085 | 22.8% |
| 2 | North Las Vegas, NV | 135,902 | 115,488 | 20,414 | 17.7% |
| 3 | Henderson, NV | 206,153 | 175,750 | 30,403 | 17.3% |
| 4 | Chandler, AZ | 202,016 | 176,652 | 25,364 | 14.4% |
| 5 | Peoria, AZ | 123,239 | 108,685 | 14,554 | 13.4% |
| 6 | Irvine, CA | 162,122 | 143,072 | 19,050 | 13.3% |
| 7 | Rancho Cucamonga, CA | 143,711 | 127,743 | 15,968 | 12.5% |
| 8 | Chula Vista, CA | 193,919 | 173,566 | 20,353 | 11.7% |
| 9 | Fontana, CA | 143,607 | 128,938 | 14,669 | 11.4% |
| 10 | Joliet, IL | 118,423 | 106,334 | 12,089 | 11.4% |
| 106 | West Valley City, UT | 111,254 | 108,896 | 2,358 | 2.2% |
| 175 | Provo, UT | 105,170 | 105,168 | 2 | 0.002% |
| 191 | Salt Lake City, UT | 181,266 | 181,767 | -501 | -0.3% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

| Largest Cities in the U.S. in 2002 | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------|
| National Rank | Place | July 1, 2002 | April 1, 2000 | Numerical Change | % Change |
| 1 | New York City, NY | 8,084,316 | 8,008,278 | 76,038 | 0.9% |
| 2 | Los Angeles, CA | 3,798,981 | 3,694,742 | 104,239 | 2.8% |
| 3 | Chicago, IL | 2,886,251 | 2,896,047 | -9,796 | -0.3% |
| 4 | Houston, TX | 2,009,834 | 1,953,633 | 56,201 | 2.9% |
| 5 | Philadelphia, PA | 1,492,231 | 1,517,550 | -25,319 | -1.7% |
| 6 | Phoenix, AZ | 1,371,960 | 1,321,190 | 50,770 | 3.8% |
| 7 | San Diego, CA | 1,259,532 | 1,223,416 | 36,116 | 3.0% |
| 8 | Dallas, TX | 1,211,467 | 1,188,589 | 22,878 | 1.9% |
| 9 | San Antonio, TX | 1,194,222 | 1,151,268 | 42,954 | 3.7% |
| 10 | Detroit, MI | 925,051 | 951,270 | -26,219 | -2.8% |
| 116 | Salt Lake City, UT | 181,266 | 181,767 | -501 | -0.3% |
| 212 | West Valley City, UT | 111,254 | 108,896 | 2,358 | 2.2% |
| 223 | Provo, UT | 105,170 | 105,168 | 2 | 0.002% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

| | | |
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2002 City Population Estimates

| Area | April 1, 2000 | July 1, 2001 | July 1, 2002 | % Change 2000-2002 | Area | April 1, 2000 | July 1, 2001 | July 1, 2002 | % Change 2000-2002 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Beaver County | 6,005 | 6,028 | 6,099 | 1.6% | Emery County | 10,860 | 10,655 | 10,626 | -2.2% |
| Beaver city | 2,454 | 2,461 | 2,501 | 1.9% | Castle Dale city | 1,657 | 1,613 | 1,608 | -3.0% |
| Milford city | 1,451 | 1,440 | 1,447 | -0.3% | Clawson town | 153 | 153 | 157 | 2.6% |
| Minersville town | 817 | 821 | 829 | 1.5% | Cleveland town | 508 | 509 | 509 | 0.2% |
| Balance of Beaver County | 1,283 | 1,306 | 1,322 | 3.0% | Elmo town | 368 | 368 | 367 | -0.3% |
| Box Elder County | 42,745 | 43,358 | 44,032 | 3.0% | Emery town | 308 | 301 | 303 | -1.6% |
| Bear River City city | 750 | 764 | 778 | 3.7% | Ferron city | 1,623 | 1,577 | 1,577 | -2.8% |
| Brigham City city | 17,411 | 17,339 | 17,389 | -0.1% | Green River city (pt.) | 868 | 850 | 846 | -2.5% |
| Corinne city | 621 | 640 | 651 | 4.8% | Huntington city | 2,131 | 2,091 | 2,084 | -2.2% |
| Deweyville town | 278 | 287 | 296 | 6.5% | Orangeville city | 1,398 | 1,364 | 1,354 | -3.1% |
| Elwood town | 678 | 673 | 675 | -0.4% | Balance of Emery County | 1,846 | 1,829 | 1,821 | -1.4% |
| Fielding town | 448 | 448 | 450 | 0.4% | Garfield County | 4,735 | 4,684 | 4,584 | -3.2% |
| Garland city | 1,943 | 1,959 | 1,970 | 1.4% | Antimony town | 122 | 120 | 117 | -4.1% |
| Honeyville city | 1,214 | 1,221 | 1,265 | 4.2% | Boulder town | 180 | 179 | 180 | 0.0% |
| Howell town | 221 | 227 | 232 | 5.0% | Cannonville town | 148 | 146 | 142 | -4.1% |
| Mantua town | 791 | 798 | 802 | 1.4% | Escalante city | 818 | 805 | 782 | -4.4% |
| Perry city | 2,383 | 2,583 | 2,740 | 15.0% | Hatch town | 127 | 124 | 120 | -5.5% |
| Plymouth town | 328 | 342 | 359 | 9.5% | Henrieville town | 159 | 156 | 152 | -4.4% |
| Portage town | 257 | 254 | 259 | 0.8% | Panguitch city | 1,623 | 1,591 | 1,549 | -4.6% |
| Snowville town | 177 | 177 | 177 | 0.0% | Tropic town | 508 | 500 | 486 | -4.3% |
| Tremonton city | 5,613 | 5,894 | 5,996 | 6.8% | Balance of Garfield County | 1,050 | 1,063 | 1,056 | 0.6% |
| Willard city | 1,630 | 1,623 | 1,639 | 0.6% | Grand County | 8,485 | 8,604 | 8,735 | 2.9% |
| Balance of Box Elder County | 8,002 | 8,129 | 8,354 | 4.4% | Castle Valley town | 349 | 348 | 350 | 0.3% |
| Cache County | 91,391 | 92,111 | 93,695 | 2.5% | Green River city (pt.) | 105 | 108 | 111 | 5.7% |
| Amalga town | 427 | 426 | 427 | 0.0% | Moab city | 4,779 | 4,803 | 4,852 | 1.5% |
| Clarkston town | 688 | 686 | 685 | -0.4% | Balance of Grand County | 3,252 | 3,345 | 3,422 | 5.2% |
| Cornish town | 259 | 259 | 259 | 0.0% | Iron County | 33,779 | 34,506 | 35,204 | 4.2% |
| Hyde Park city | 2,955 | 2,916 | 2,938 | -0.6% | Brian Head town | 118 | 115 | 114 | -3.4% |
| Hyrum city | 6,318 | 6,303 | 6,303 | -0.2% | Cedar City city | 20,527 | 20,983 | 21,427 | 4.4% |
| Lewiston city | 1,877 | 1,860 | 1,862 | -0.8% | Enoch city | 3,477 | 3,674 | 3,824 | 10.0% |
| Logan city | 42,677 | 42,303 | 42,922 | 0.6% | Kanarraville town | 311 | 304 | 305 | -1.9% |
| Mendon city | 898 | 904 | 938 | 4.5% | Paragonah town | 470 | 464 | 464 | -1.3% |
| Millville city | 1,507 | 1,502 | 1,501 | -0.4% | Parowan city | 2,573 | 2,546 | 2,549 | -0.9% |
| Newton town | 699 | 699 | 706 | 1.0% | Balance of Iron County | 6,303 | 6,420 | 6,521 | 3.5% |
| Nibley city | 2,045 | 2,116 | 2,210 | 8.1% | Juab County | 8,238 | 8,474 | 8,569 | 4.0% |
| North Logan city | 6,163 | 6,635 | 6,745 | 9.4% | Eureka city | 766 | 771 | 765 | -0.1% |
| Paradise town | 759 | 755 | 753 | -0.8% | Levan town | 688 | 740 | 772 | 12.2% |
| Providence city | 4,377 | 4,523 | 4,845 | 10.7% | Mona city | 850 | 887 | 907 | 6.7% |
| Richmond city | 2,051 | 2,045 | 2,043 | -0.4% | Nephi city | 4,733 | 4,833 | 4,873 | 3.0% |
| River Heights city | 1,496 | 1,490 | 1,490 | -0.4% | Rocky Ridge town | 403 | 407 | 406 | 0.7% |
| Smithfield city | 7,261 | 7,387 | 7,604 | 4.7% | Balance of Juab County | 798 | 836 | 846 | 6.0% |
| Trenton town | 449 | 450 | 450 | 0.2% | Kane County | 6,046 | 6,012 | 6,121 | 1.2% |
| Wellsville city | 2,737 | 2,726 | 2,724 | -0.5% | Alton town | 134 | 133 | 135 | 0.7% |
| Balance of Cache County | 5,748 | 6,126 | 6,290 | 9.4% | Big Water town | 417 | 417 | 423 | 1.4% |
| Carbon County | 20,422 | 19,779 | 19,879 | -2.7% | Glendale town | 355 | 350 | 352 | -0.8% |
| East Carbon city | 1,393 | 1,325 | 1,323 | -5.0% | Kanab city | 3,564 | 3,517 | 3,566 | 0.06% |
| Helper city | 2,025 | 1,925 | 1,923 | -5.0% | Orderville town | 596 | 591 | 604 | 1.3% |
| Price city | 8,402 | 8,275 | 8,330 | -0.9% | Balance of Kane County | 980 | 1,004 | 1,041 | 6.2% |
| Scofield town | 28 | 26 | 26 | -7.1% | Millard County | 12,405 | 12,433 | 12,446 | 0.3% |
| Sunnyside city | 404 | 387 | 389 | -3.7% | Delta city | 3,209 | 3,190 | 3,191 | -0.6% |
| Wellington city | 1,666 | 1,592 | 1,596 | -4.2% | Fillmore city | 2,253 | 2,230 | 2,220 | -1.5% |
| Balance of Carbon County | 6,504 | 6,249 | 6,292 | -3.3% | Hinckley town | 698 | 748 | 760 | 8.9% |
| Daggett County | 921 | 907 | 886 | -3.8% | Holden town | 400 | 395 | 393 | -1.8% |
| Manila town | 308 | 307 | 298 | -3.2% | Kanosh town | 485 | 480 | 478 | -1.4% |
| Balance of Daggett County | 613 | 600 | 588 | -4.1% | Leamington town | 217 | 216 | 215 | -0.9% |
| Davis County | 238,994 | 244,330 | 249,224 | 4.3% | Lynndyl town | 134 | 132 | 131 | -2.2% |
| Bountiful city | 41,303 | 41,415 | 41,270 | -0.08% | Meadow town | 254 | 251 | 250 | -1.6% |
| Centerville city | 14,583 | 14,729 | 14,690 | 0.7% | Oak City town | 650 | 649 | 647 | -0.5% |
| Clearfield city | 25,974 | 25,948 | 26,309 | 1.3% | Scipio town | 290 | 292 | 295 | 1.7% |
| Clinton city | 12,585 | 13,534 | 14,353 | 14.0% | Balance of Millard County | 3,815 | 3,850 | 3,866 | 1.3% |
| Farmington city | 12,074 | 12,361 | 12,954 | 7.3% | Morgan County | 7,129 | 7,285 | 7,380 | 3.5% |
| Fruit Heights city | 4,701 | 4,746 | 4,765 | 1.4% | Morgan city | 2,635 | 2,661 | 2,680 | 1.7% |
| Kaysville city | 20,353 | 20,626 | 20,959 | 3.0% | Balance of Morgan County | 4,494 | 4,624 | 4,700 | 4.6% |
| Layton city | 58,641 | 59,621 | 60,064 | 2.4% | Piute County | 1,435 | 1,383 | 1,361 | -5.2% |
| North Salt Lake city | 8,749 | 9,083 | 9,176 | 4.9% | Circleville town | 505 | 485 | 478 | -5.3% |
| South Weber city | 4,260 | 4,733 | 5,176 | 21.5% | Junction town | 177 | 171 | 168 | -5.1% |
| Sunset city | 5,204 | 5,161 | 5,101 | -2.0% | Kingston town | 142 | 137 | 134 | -5.6% |
| Syracuse city | 9,409 | 10,790 | 12,423 | 32.0% | Marysville town | 381 | 364 | 355 | -6.8% |
| West Bountiful city | 4,519 | 4,550 | 4,559 | 0.9% | Balance of Piute County | 230 | 226 | 226 | -1.7% |
| West Point city | 6,033 | 6,092 | 6,251 | 3.6% | Rich County | 1,961 | 1,958 | 1,966 | 0.3% |
| Woods Cross city | 6,426 | 6,776 | 7,020 | 9.2% | Garden City town | 357 | 361 | 365 | 2.2% |
| Balance of Davis County | 4,180 | 4,165 | 4,154 | -0.6% | Laketown town | 188 | 184 | 182 | -3.2% |
| Duchesne County | 14,371 | 14,536 | 14,844 | 3.3% | Randolph city | 483 | 474 | 471 | -2.5% |
| Altamont town | 178 | 177 | 180 | 1.1% | Woodruff town | 194 | 191 | 190 | -2.1% |
| Duchesne city | 1,414 | 1,423 | 1,445 | 2.2% | Balance of Rich County | 739 | 748 | 758 | 2.6% |
| Myton city | 539 | 544 | 555 | 3.0% | | | | | |
| Roosevelt city | 4,299 | 4,310 | 4,409 | 2.6% | | | | | |
| Tabiona town | 149 | 149 | 151 | 1.3% | | | | | |
| Balance of Duchesne County | 7,792 | 7,933 | 8,104 | 4.0% | | | | | |

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|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Salt Lake County | 898,387 | 910,507 | 919,308 | 2.3% | Utah County | 368,536 | 380,842 | 387,817 | 5.2% |
| Alta town | 370 | 368 | 367 | -0.8% | Alpine city | 7,145 | 7,519 | 7,738 | 8.3% |
| Bluffdale city | 4,700 | 4,843 | 4,879 | 3.8% | American Fork city | 22,027 | 22,444 | 22,501 | 2.2% |
| Draper city (pt.) | 25,220 | 26,587 | 28,829 | 14.3% | Cedar Fort town | 341 | 339 | 334 | -2.1% |
| Herriman town | 1,523 | 2,910 | 4,195 | 175.4% | Cedar Hills city | 3,080 | 4,004 | 4,522 | 46.8% |
| Holladay city | 13,559 | 13,558 | 13,524 | -0.3% | Draper city (pt.) | - | 171 | 439 | NA |
| Midvale city | 27,034 | 27,309 | 27,318 | 1.1% | Eagle Mountain city | 2,157 | 4,656 | 6,093 | 182.5% |
| Murray city | 34,821 | 35,131 | 35,055 | 0.7% | Elk Ridge city | 1,838 | 1,942 | 2,008 | 9.2% |
| Riverton city | 25,011 | 26,110 | 28,297 | 13.1% | Genola town | 965 | 956 | 941 | -2.5% |
| Salt Lake City city | 181,767 | 181,509 | 181,266 | -0.3% | Goshen town | 874 | 868 | 851 | -2.6% |
| Sandy city | 88,454 | 89,389 | 89,244 | 0.9% | Highland city | 8,192 | 8,904 | 9,724 | 18.7% |
| South Jordan city | 29,437 | 30,705 | 31,816 | 8.1% | Lehi city | 19,101 | 20,692 | 21,841 | 14.3% |
| South Salt Lake city | 22,021 | 21,993 | 21,901 | -0.5% | Lindon city | 8,363 | 8,512 | 8,647 | 3.4% |
| Taylorsville city | 58,757 | 59,094 | 59,115 | 0.6% | Mapleton city | 5,809 | 5,976 | 6,053 | 4.2% |
| West Jordan city | 68,336 | 71,583 | 73,355 | 7.3% | Orem city | 84,326 | 84,709 | 83,662 | -0.8% |
| West Valley City city | 108,896 | 110,351 | 111,254 | 2.2% | Payson city | 12,718 | 13,822 | 14,335 | 12.7% |
| Balance of Salt Lake County | 208,481 | 209,067 | 208,893 | 0.2% | Pleasant Grove city | 23,503 | 23,572 | 23,597 | 0.4% |
| San Juan County | 14,413 | 13,630 | 13,781 | -4.4% | Provo city | 105,168 | 105,495 | 105,170 | 0.002% |
| Blanding city | 3,162 | 2,971 | 3,004 | -5.0% | Salem city | 4,553 | 4,755 | 4,870 | 7.0% |
| Monticello city | 1,958 | 1,862 | 1,889 | -3.5% | Santaquin city | 4,834 | 5,193 | 5,422 | 12.2% |
| Balance of San Juan County | 9,293 | 8,797 | 8,888 | -4.4% | Saratoga Springs city | 1,000 | 1,667 | 3,157 | 215.7% |
| Sanpete County | 22,763 | 23,193 | 23,392 | 2.8% | Spanish Fork city | 20,272 | 21,646 | 22,413 | 10.6% |
| Centerfield town | 1,048 | 1,047 | 1,054 | 0.6% | Springville city | 20,403 | 21,005 | 21,544 | 5.6% |
| Ephraim city | 4,505 | 4,911 | 4,966 | 10.2% | Vineyard town | 150 | 147 | 144 | -4.0% |
| Fairview city | 1,160 | 1,154 | 1,157 | -0.3% | Woodland Hills city | 941 | 1,022 | 1,067 | 13.4% |
| Fayette town | 204 | 203 | 203 | -0.5% | Balance of Utah County | 10,776 | 10,826 | 10,744 | -0.3% |
| Fountain Green city | 945 | 939 | 942 | -0.3% | Wasatch County | 15,215 | 16,203 | 16,996 | 11.7% |
| Gunnison city | 2,394 | 2,394 | 2,401 | 0.3% | Charleston town | 378 | 387 | 395 | 4.5% |
| Manti city | 3,040 | 3,024 | 3,035 | -0.2% | Heber city | 7,315 | 7,941 | 8,470 | 15.8% |
| Mayfield town | 420 | 416 | 417 | -0.7% | Midway city | 2,121 | 2,259 | 2,330 | 9.9% |
| Moroni city | 1,280 | 1,275 | 1,280 | 0.0% | Park City city (pt.) | - | 1 | 1 | NA |
| Mount Pleasant city | 2,707 | 2,695 | 2,704 | -0.1% | Wallsburg town | 274 | 276 | 279 | 1.8% |
| Spring City city | 956 | 951 | 954 | -0.2% | Balance of Wasatch County | 5,127 | 5,339 | 5,521 | 7.7% |
| Sterling town | 251 | 250 | 251 | 0.0% | Washington County | 90,354 | 94,613 | 99,442 | 10.1% |
| Wales town | 224 | 224 | 224 | 0.0% | Enterprise city | 1,285 | 1,283 | 1,295 | 0.8% |
| Balance of Sanpete County | 3,629 | 3,710 | 3,804 | 4.8% | Hildale city | 1,895 | 1,900 | 1,921 | 1.4% |
| Sevier County | 18,842 | 19,009 | 19,091 | 1.3% | Hurricane city | 8,250 | 8,730 | 9,138 | 10.8% |
| Annabella town | 603 | 604 | 604 | 0.2% | Ivins town | 4,450 | 5,055 | 5,554 | 24.8% |
| Aurora city | 947 | 948 | 948 | 0.1% | La Verkin city | 3,392 | 3,455 | 3,529 | 4.0% |
| Elsinore town | 733 | 734 | 733 | 0.0% | Leeds town | 547 | 558 | 570 | 4.2% |
| Glenwood town | 437 | 436 | 435 | -0.5% | New Harmony town | 190 | 189 | 190 | 0.0% |
| Joseph town | 269 | 270 | 270 | 0.4% | Rockville town | 247 | 252 | 257 | 4.0% |
| Koosharem town | 276 | 276 | 276 | 0.0% | St. George city | 49,693 | 51,637 | 54,049 | 8.8% |
| Monroe city | 1,845 | 1,846 | 1,844 | -0.05% | Santa Clara city | 4,630 | 4,854 | 5,096 | 10.1% |
| Redmond town | 788 | 789 | 788 | 0.0% | Springdale town | 457 | 473 | 493 | 7.9% |
| Richfield city | 6,847 | 6,873 | 6,873 | 0.4% | Toquerville town | 910 | 917 | 947 | 4.1% |
| Salina city | 2,393 | 2,400 | 2,401 | 0.3% | Virgin town | 394 | 415 | 433 | 9.9% |
| Sigurd town | 430 | 430 | 429 | -0.2% | Washington city | 8,186 | 8,822 | 9,683 | 18.3% |
| Balance of Sevier County | 3,274 | 3,403 | 3,490 | 6.6% | Balance of Washington County | 5,828 | 6,073 | 6,287 | 7.9% |
| Summit County | 29,736 | 30,957 | 31,857 | 7.1% | Wayne County | 2,509 | 2,544 | 2,567 | 2.3% |
| Coalville city | 1,382 | 1,397 | 1,396 | 1.0% | Bicknell town | 353 | 355 | 355 | 0.6% |
| Francis town | 698 | 707 | 706 | 1.1% | Hanksville town | 200 | 205 | 206 | 3.0% |
| Henefer town | 684 | 700 | 703 | 2.8% | Loa town | 525 | 531 | 530 | 1.0% |
| Kamas city | 1,274 | 1,354 | 1,379 | 8.2% | Lyman town | 234 | 236 | 236 | 0.9% |
| Oakley city | 948 | 991 | 1,003 | 5.8% | Torrey town | 171 | 174 | 174 | 1.8% |
| Park City city (pt.) | 7,371 | 7,653 | 7,714 | 4.7% | Balance of Wayne County | 1,026 | 1,043 | 1,066 | 3.9% |
| Balance of Summit County | 17,379 | 18,155 | 18,956 | 9.1% | Weber County | 196,533 | 200,447 | 204,167 | 3.9% |
| Tooele County | 40,735 | 43,996 | 46,032 | 13.0% | Farr West city | 3,094 | 3,348 | 3,628 | 17.3% |
| Grantsville city | 6,015 | 6,400 | 6,636 | 10.3% | Harrisville city | 3,645 | 3,900 | 4,167 | 14.3% |
| Ophir town | 23 | 23 | 23 | 0.0% | Hooper city | 4,060 | 4,026 | 4,026 | -0.8% |
| Rush Valley town | 453 | 473 | 489 | 7.9% | Huntsville town | 649 | 644 | 646 | -0.5% |
| Stockton town | 484 | 504 | 529 | 9.3% | Marriott-Slaterville city | 1,425 | 1,428 | 1,430 | 0.4% |
| Tooele city | 22,564 | 24,722 | 25,959 | 15.0% | North Ogden city | 15,026 | 15,466 | 15,815 | 5.3% |
| Vernon town | 236 | 246 | 254 | 7.6% | Ogden city | 77,248 | 78,315 | 78,641 | 1.8% |
| Wendover city | 1,537 | 1,577 | 1,608 | 4.6% | Plain City city | 3,489 | 3,637 | 3,835 | 9.9% |
| Balance of Tooele County | 9,423 | 10,051 | 10,534 | 11.8% | Pleasant View city | 5,688 | 5,787 | 5,898 | 3.7% |
| Uintah County | 25,224 | 25,728 | 26,155 | 3.7% | Riverdale city | 7,656 | 7,742 | 7,805 | 1.9% |
| Ballard town | 566 | 575 | 581 | 2.7% | Roy city | 32,986 | 34,272 | 34,997 | 6.1% |
| Naples city | 1,300 | 1,339 | 1,378 | 6.0% | South Ogden city | 14,377 | 14,315 | 14,700 | 2.2% |
| Vernal city | 7,714 | 7,759 | 7,879 | 2.1% | Uintah town | 1,127 | 1,165 | 1,200 | 6.5% |
| Balance of Uintah County | 15,644 | 16,055 | 16,317 | 4.3% | Washington Terrace city | 8,551 | 8,521 | 8,530 | -0.2% |
| | | | | | West Haven city | 3,976 | 4,136 | 4,883 | 22.8% |
| | | | | | Balance of Weber County | 13,536 | 13,745 | 13,966 | 3.2% |
| State Total | 2,233,169 | 2,278,712 | 2,316,256 | 3.7% | | | | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2002 City Population Estimates

UTAH

Salt Lake City has experienced small declines in population since Census 2000, decreasing by 258 between 2000 and 2001 (-0.14%), and 243 between 2001 and 2002 (-0.13%).

Of the 37 places in Utah with populations of 10,000 or more in 2002, the city of Syracuse was the fastest growing, expanding 32.0% between 2000 and 2002. The 10 fastest growing cities are primarily within the major Wasatch Front counties--Salt Lake, Davis, and Utah.

The estimates indicate a minor change in the ranking of the largest cities in Utah since Census 2000. Layton experienced enough growth to overtake Taylorsville for the number 8 position in the population ranking. Of the ten largest cities in Utah, St. George (8.8%) grew the fastest from 2000 to 2002, followed by West Jordan (7.3%), Layton (2.4%), West Valley City (2.2%), and Ogden (1.8%).

NOTES & METHODOLOGY

The Census Bureau produces subcounty population estimates by a housing unit method that uses housing unit change to distribute county population to subcounty areas. In addition to their use in producing subcounty population estimates, housing unit estimates at the subcounty level are aggregated to the county and state levels and released as a separate data product.

This method uses building permits, mobile home shipments, and estimates of housing unit loss to update housing unit change since the last census. Incorporated places include cities, towns, villages and boroughs in most states.

Detailed information on Census Bureau estimate methodology and the full results of the latest population estimates can be found online at <http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.

| Fastest Growing Cities in Utah in 2002 (Population 10,000+) | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--|
| State Rank | Place | July 1, 2002 | April 1, 2000 | Numerical | | |
| | | | | Change | % Change | |
| 1 | Syracuse city | 12,423 | 9,409 | 3,014 | 32.0% | |
| 2 | Draper city | 29,268 | 25,220 | 4,048 | 16.1% | |
| 3 | Tooele city | 25,959 | 22,564 | 3,395 | 15.0% | |
| 4 | Lehi city | 21,841 | 19,101 | 2,740 | 14.3% | |
| 5 | Clinton city | 14,353 | 12,585 | 1,768 | 14.0% | |
| 6 | Riverton city | 28,297 | 25,011 | 3,286 | 13.1% | |
| 7 | Payson city | 14,335 | 12,718 | 1,617 | 12.7% | |
| 8 | Spanish Fork city | 22,413 | 20,272 | 2,141 | 10.6% | |
| 9 | St. George city | 54,049 | 49,693 | 4,356 | 8.8% | |
| 10 | South Jordan city | 31,816 | 29,437 | 2,379 | 8.1% | |
| Source: U.S. Census Bureau | | | | | | |

| Largest Cities in Utah in 2002 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--|
| State | | | | Numerical | | |
| Rank | Place | July 1, 2002 | April 1, 2000 | Change | % Change | |
| 1 | Salt Lake City city | 181,266 | 181,767 | -501 | -0.3% | |
| 2 | West Valley City city | 111,254 | 108,896 | 2,358 | 2.2% | |
| 3 | Provo city | 105,170 | 105,168 | 2 | 0.002% | |
| 4 | Sandy city | 89,244 | 88,454 | 790 | 0.9% | |
| 5 | Orem city | 83,662 | 84,326 | -664 | -0.8% | |
| 6 | Ogden city | 78,641 | 77,248 | 1,393 | 1.8% | |
| 7 | West Jordan city | 73,355 | 68,336 | 5,019 | 7.3% | |
| 8 | Layton city | 60,064 | 58,641 | 1,423 | 2.4% | |
| 9 | Taylorsville city | 59,115 | 58,757 | 358 | 0.6% | |
| 10 | St. George city | 54,049 | 49,693 | 4,356 | 8.8% | |
| Source: U.S. Census Bureau | | | | | | |

Utah Population Estimates Committee Special Population Estimates

Three cities and two towns completed annexations which were not counted by the U.S. Census Bureau in the July 1, 2002 subcounty population estimates. As a result of the annexations, each of these cities and towns experienced a significant increase in population. The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) has the statutory role of

preparing population estimates to be used for the distribution of local option sales taxes and class B and C road monies when Census Bureau estimates are unavailable. Below is a list of the affected cities and towns, along with an updated population estimate for each place. UPEC Estimates are effective July 1, 2002.

| July 1, 2002 Updated Subcounty Population Estimates | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Place | County | Change Type | Census Estimate | UPEC Estimate | Annexation Increment | Resulting Balance of County |
| Holladay | Salt Lake | Annexation | 13,524 | 19,946 | 6,422 | 181,517 |
| Murray | Salt Lake | Annexation | 35,055 | 44,866 | 9,811 | Same |
| West Jordan | Salt Lake | Annexation | 73,355 | 84,498 | 11,143 | Same |
| Kooshareem | Sevier | Annexation | 276 | 391 | 115 | 3,375 |
| Leeds | Washington | Annexation | 570 | 615 | 45 | 6,242 |

Utah Occupations by Race and Sex

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released Census 2000 Summary File 4 data. The data comes from the Census 2000 long form questionnaire that was received by one in every six households nationwide and about 117,000 households in Utah.

Utah Labor Force Characteristics by Sex and Race

Utah's employed civilian population ages 16 years and over increased 41.9% over the past decade, totaling 1,044,362 in 2000.

In 2000, a higher percentage of men worked than women (55.4% and 44.6%, respectively). This was the case for all races and Hispanic Origin; however, the degree to which this trend holds true varies. Asians had the least disparity in the ratio of working men to working women, with women making up 49.5% of the Asian workforce. The Some Other Race category had the largest disparity, with women making up only 37.6% of the Some Other Race workforce. A large disparity also exists for Black or African Americans with women making up only 38.7% of the Black or African American civilian labor force.

Utah's workforce is mostly made up of persons who selected White as their race (90.7%), followed by those who selected Some Other Race (3.8%), Asian (1.7%), American Indian and Alaskan Native (1.0%), Black or African American (0.6%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.5%). Those who selected two or more races made up 1.7% of the working population in Utah.

The Hispanic population made up 7.8% of Utah's civilian labor force in 2000, while White non-Hispanics made up 87.4%.

Utah Occupation Characteristics

In Utah, the majority of the employed civilian population 16 years and over worked in Management, Professional, and Related occupations (32.5%), followed by occupations in Sales and Office (28.9%); Service (14.0%); Production, Transportation, and Material (13.5%); Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (10.6%); and Farming, Fishing, and Forestry (0.5%).

The majority of men who worked in 2000 had occupations in the Management, Professional, and Related fields (32.5% of men who worked), while the majority of women had occupations in the Sales and Office field (40.9% of women who worked).

Men and women of all race and ethnic categories followed this trend except for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander men, the Some Other Race men, and the Hispanic or Latino men who mostly worked in Production, Transportation, and Material occupations (30.9% of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander men, 29.1% of Some Other

Race men, and 28.2% of Hispanic men). American Indian and Alaska Native men also defied this trend with 27.5% of the working men working in Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance occupations.

Occupations of the Minority Population in Utah

The White civilian labor force population reflects the State of Utah's occupational trend.

Among the Black or African American employed civilian labor force, most worked in Sales and Office occupations (28.1%), followed by occupations in Management, Professional, and Related (27.8%); Production, Transportation, and Material (17.9%); Service (17.6%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (7.8%).

The American Indian and Alaska Native workforce, for the most part, was more evenly distributed among the six main occupation categories than was the workforce of other races. Most were concentrated in Sales and Office occupations (22.4%), followed by Production, Transportation, and Material (20.9%); Management, Professional, and Related (20.2%); Service (20.2%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (15.2%).

Among the Asian workforce, most worked in occupations in the Management, Professional, and Related field (36.0%), followed by occupations in Production, Transportation, and Material (22.9%); Sales and Office (21.9%); Service (14.8%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (1.4%).

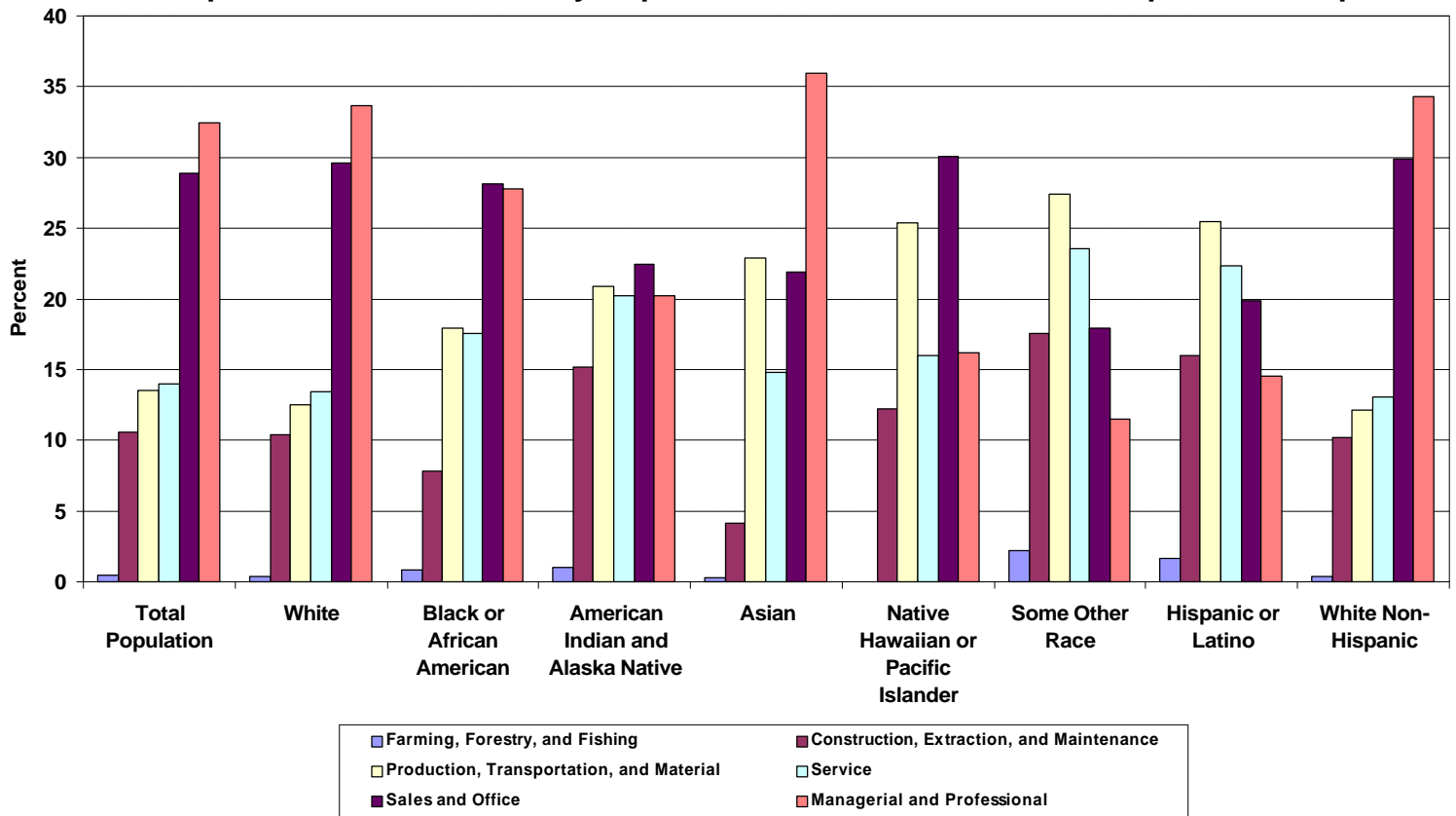
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders mostly worked in Sales and Office occupations (30.1%), followed by occupations in Production, Transportation, and Material (25.4%); Management, Professional, and Related field (16.2%); Service (16.0%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (12.2%).

Among the Some Other Race workforce, most worked in Production, Transportation, and Material occupations (27.4%), followed by occupations in Service (23.5%); Sales and Office (17.9%); Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (17.6%); and Management, Professional, and Related field (11.5%).

The Hispanic or Latino workforce resembles that of the Some Other Race workforce, as most worked in Production, Transportation, and Material occupations (25.5%), followed by occupations in Service (22.3%); Sales and Office (19.9%); Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (16.0%); and Management, Professional, and Related field (14.5%).

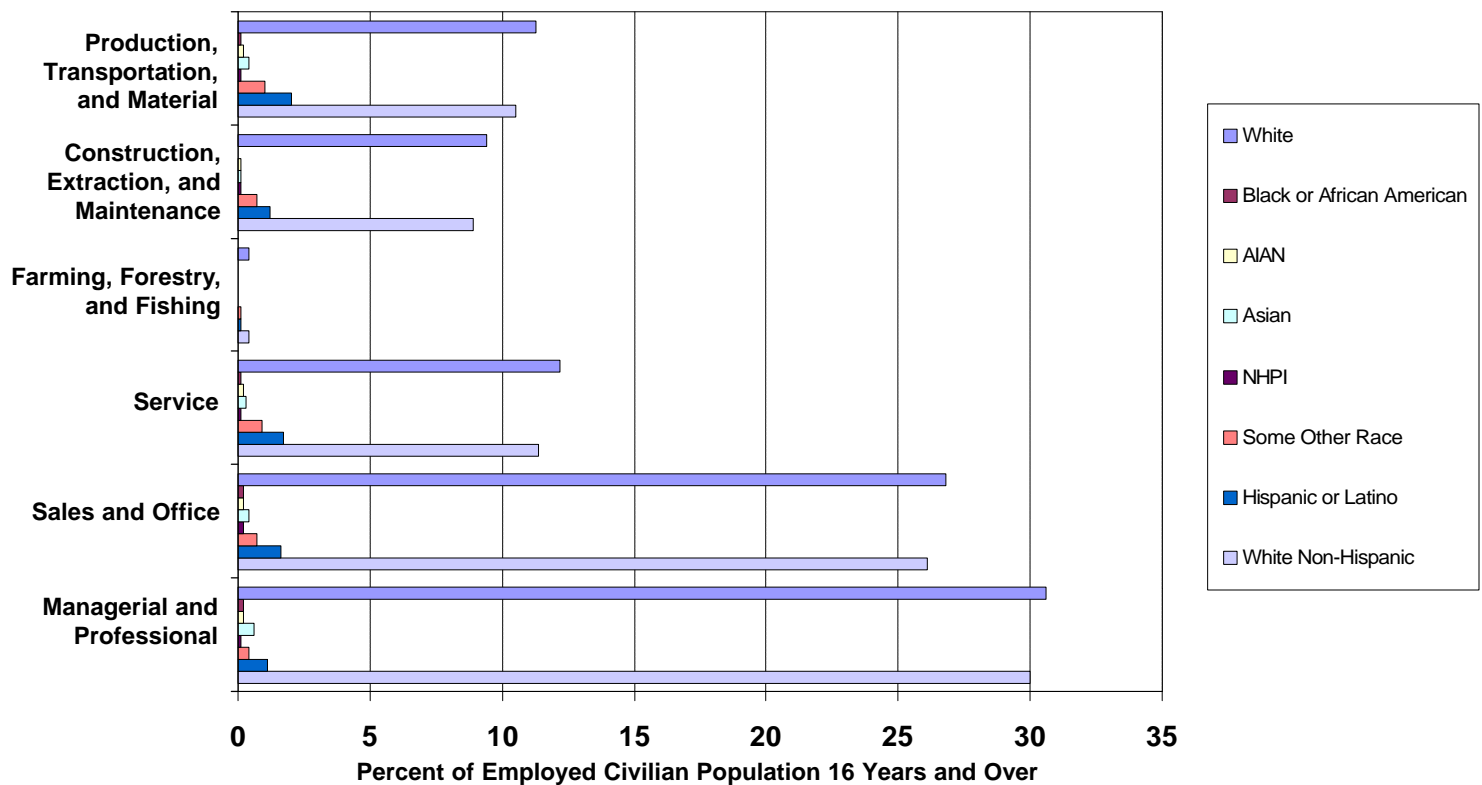
Utah Occupations by Race and Sex

Occupations of Utah's Minority Population as a Percent of Their Respective Groups



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Occupation Distribution of Utah's Employed Civilian Labor Force by Race and Hispanic Origin



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Income, Poverty, and Education

Census 2000 continues to provide new information to data users. The U.S. Census Bureau recently released data in Summary File 4 that details the ratio of income in 1999 to poverty level by educational attainment for each race. The Census Bureau uses established federal guidelines to determine the official measure of poverty every year. The federal poverty thresholds are based on certain money income levels and vary by the size and composition of a family. The poverty level is defined as 1.00 poverty level, or 100% of poverty.

Data in this article focuses on the educational attainment of the population living below the poverty level and on the population living at or above 200% or 2.00 of the poverty level. This study reflects both the population with a bachelor's degree and those without a bachelor's degree (does not include those with higher than a bachelor's degree).

Poverty status was determined for all people 18 and over excluding the institutionalized population, military group quarters, college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor." This article analyzes the data for Utah only.

Population Without a Bachelor's Degree

For the population age 18 and over who did not have a bachelor's degree in 2000, the American Indian Alaskan Native (AIAN) population had the highest percent living below the 1.00 poverty level at 38.2%. The AIAN population was followed by Black or African Americans at 27.9%, those who selected Some Other Race at 21.0%, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) at 15.3%, Asians at 14.3%, and Whites at 9.5%. For Hispanics in Utah without a bachelor's degree, 20.7% lived under the 1.00 poverty level in 2000, compared with 9.7% of those who marked White not Hispanic on the Census.

The White race had the highest percent of its members who had not received a bachelor's degree living at or above the 2.00 threshold (71.3%), followed by Asians (67.8%), NHPIs (56.3%), Black or African Americans (52.2%), the Some Other Race population (46.4%), and AIANs (38.8%). Of the Hispanics without a bachelor's degree, 48% lived at or above the 2.00 threshold, compared to 71.7% of White non-Hispanics.

Population With a Bachelor's Degree

For the population 18 years and older who earned a bachelor's degree, NHPIs had the lowest percent living under the 1.00 poverty level at 2.4%, followed by Whites (3.5%), AIANs (6.8%), Black or African Americans (8.4%),

Asians (12.1%), and the Some Other Race population (13.1%). In 2000, 3.9% of White non-Hispanics with a bachelor's degree lived under the 1.00 level, compared to 9.9% of Hispanics.

For those with a bachelor's degree in Utah, Whites had the highest percent (87.9%) living at or above the 2.00 poverty threshold, followed by AIANs (76.7%), Black or African Americans (75.4%), Asians (74.9%), NHPIs (74.6%), and the Some Other Race population (63.0%). In 2000, 70.4% of Hispanics with a bachelor's degree lived at or above the 2.00 threshold, compared to 87.5% of White non-Hispanics.

The Difference of a Degree on Poverty Status by Race

The percentage of the 18 and over population within each race living under the 1.00 poverty level was higher for those without a bachelor's degree compared to those who earned a bachelor's degree. For some races the difference was small, but for other races the difference was more pronounced. The difference was found by subtracting the percentage of the population of those with a bachelor's degree living under the 1.00 poverty level from those without a bachelor's degree living under the 1.00 poverty level.

The largest difference was found among AIANs where the percentage of those living under the 1.00 poverty level dropped 31.4%. The percentage dropped 19.4% for Black or African Americans, 12.9% for NHPIs, 7.9% for the Some Other Race population, and 6.0% for Whites. The smallest difference was found among Asians, dropping by only 2.2%. The Hispanic or Latino population experienced a drop of 10.8%.

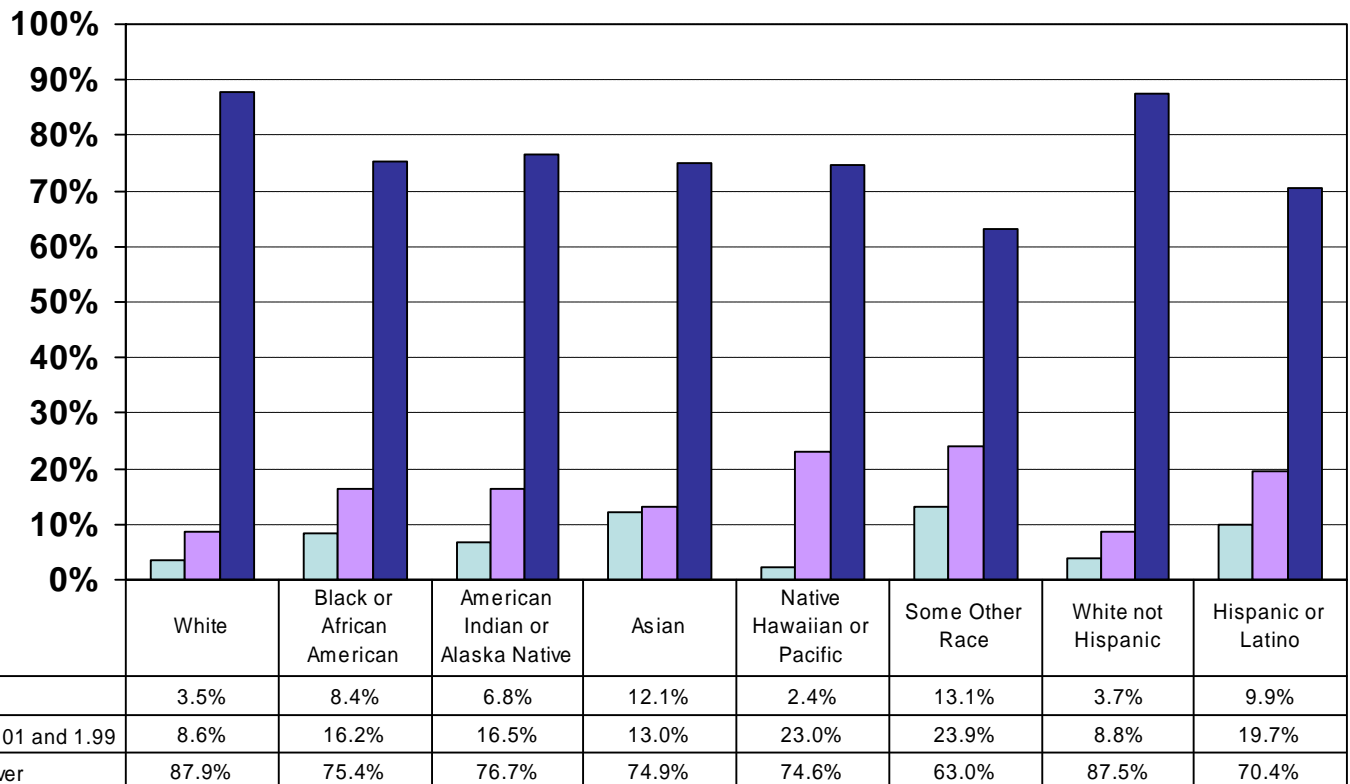
Likewise, those that earned a bachelor's degree were more likely to live above the 2.00 threshold than those who did not have a bachelor's degree. AIANs experienced the largest difference with an increase of 37.9%. Black or African Americans increased 23.1%, followed by NHPIs (18.2%), those who selected Some Other Race (16.6%), Whites (16.6%), and Asians (7.1%). Hispanic or Latinos increased 22.4%.

Although other factors in addition to educational attainment are involved in determining poverty status, these data present evidence that there is a strong correlation between educational attainment and poverty level.

More information on income and educational attainment from Census 2000 can be found at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/earnings/earnings.html>.

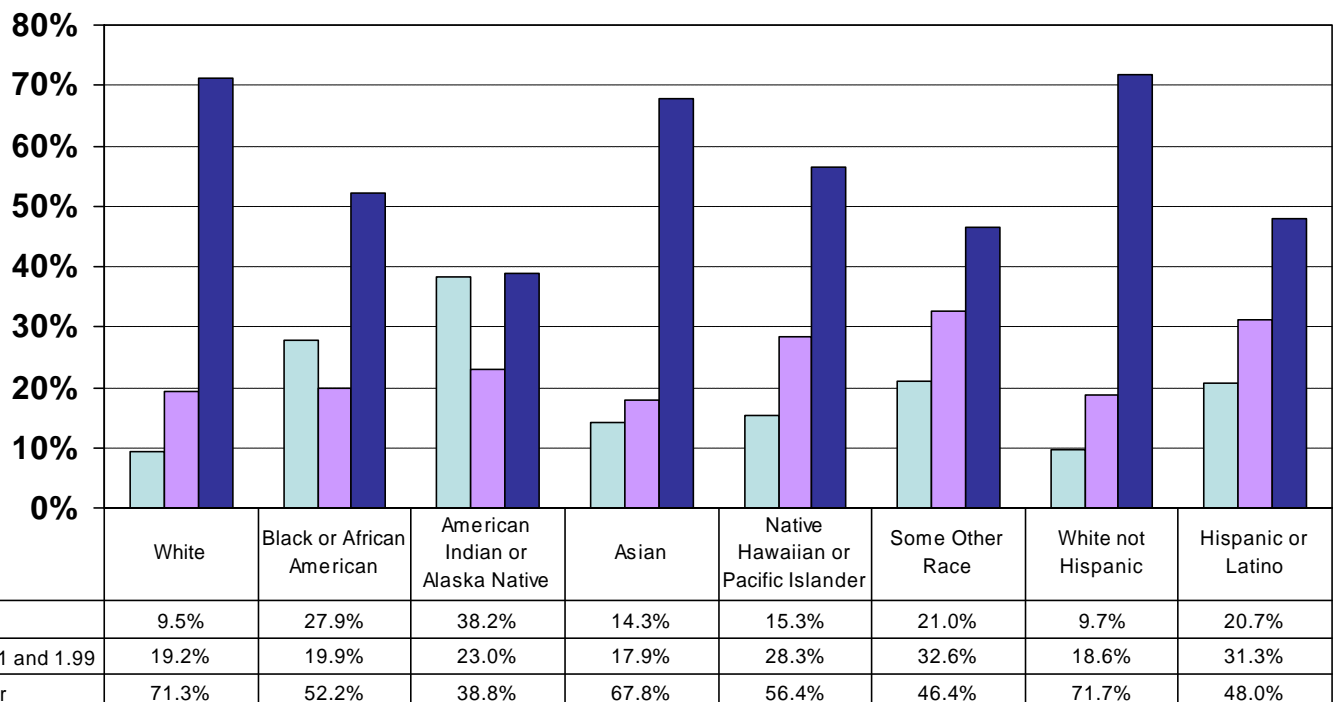
Income, Poverty, and Education

Population With a Bachelor's Degree



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Population Without a Bachelor's Degree



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Income, Poverty, and Education

Income Difference by Obtaining a Bachelor's Degree

| Race or Ethnic Origin | % of Population Below the 100% Poverty Level | | | % of Population Above 200% of Poverty Level | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|---|----------------------|--|
| | No Bachelor's Degree | Bachelor's Degree | Decrease in % Living below Poverty Level | Bachelor's Degree | No Bachelor's Degree | Increase in % Living Above 200% of Poverty Level |
| White | 9.5% | 3.5% | 6.0% | 87.9% | 71.3% | 16.6% |
| Black or African American | 27.9% | 8.4% | 19.4% | 75.4% | 52.2% | 23.1% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 38.2% | 6.8% | 31.4% | 76.7% | 38.8% | 37.9% |
| Asian | 14.3% | 12.1% | 2.2% | 74.9% | 67.8% | 7.1% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 15.3% | 2.4% | 12.9% | 74.6% | 56.4% | 18.2% |
| Some Other Race | 21.0% | 13.1% | 7.9% | 63.0% | 46.4% | 16.6% |
| White not Hispanic | 9.7% | 3.7% | 6.0% | 87.5% | 71.7% | 15.9% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 20.7% | 9.9% | 10.8% | 70.4% | 48.0% | 22.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Business Owners: America Needs Your Numbers



There's an important count underway. It's the Economic Census, taken every five years, and now under way for 2002. The first phase of the Economic Census is nearly complete, and Census Bureau officials are compiling the data for an initial report scheduled for release in early 2004.

The current phase of the Economic Census involves the Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons (SBO). This survey provides unique information about the characteristics of American business owners and their business activities.

Businesses were randomly selected for the SBO sample to represent businesses in specific industries and geographic areas. The SBO is based on a small sample of business owners and self-employed persons who filed business-related tax forms for 2002. The use of sampling substantially reduces the reporting burden on selected businesses and lowers the survey cost; however, it also greatly increases the importance of receiving a report from each business selected. It's so important that the law requires it.

By Title 13 of the United States Code, business owners and employees are required to complete Economic Census forms, including SBO forms, and return them to the Census Bureau. The same law provides financial penalties for failure to respond.

If you received SBO forms and want more information, see <http://www.census.gov/csd/sbo/>, or call 1-800-233-6132 Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern time. The Census Bureau staff can answer survey questions, as well as provide you with additional forms and instructions.



Title 13 of the United States Code also provides uncompromising confidentiality. Data reported by an individual business may be seen only by persons sworn to uphold the confidentiality of Census Bureau information and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process. Census Bureau publications summarize responses so that the confidentiality of individual respondents and their business activities is fully protected.

In today's changing business climate, national firms will use the information provided to decide where to locate a factory, store or office. Local businesses will use the data to develop their marketing and sales strategies and evaluate expansion opportunities. Facts and figures from the Economic Census will provide the foundation for start-up businesses developing business plans and seeking loans. Policy-makers at the national, state and local levels pore over facts and figures to make decisions that affect our economy and jobs.

The importance of the Economic Census cannot be overstated. Federal Reserve Chairman, Alan Greenspan; U.S. Chamber of Commerce President, Thomas Donahue; Small Business Administration Administrator, Hector Barreto; and the chief economists of Morgan Stanley, Bank of America, and Bank One have all weighed in on the importance of the Economic Census.

So, if yours is among the millions of businesses that received a SBO Economic Census form in September--fill it out. Send it in. America needs your numbers.



Affiliates Corner: Utah State Office of Education



The Utah State Office of Education (USOE) is putting the finishing touches on a data warehouse that is intended to support state and federal educational accountability initiatives.

On the state front, the Utah Performance Assessment System for Students (U-PASS), was recently augmented by the passage of Senate Bill 154 during the 2003 general legislative session. The State Board of Education's proposal for implementing a competency based education system requires the management and analysis of student level data. Historically, education data has been collected by the state in district level aggregates. In order to accomplish the management of data at this level of detail, more data collection will be required at the school level. A unique component in this new process is that the state will oversee the assessment of individual students to qualify for credit toward high school graduation. To this end, we're exploring the implementation of a statewide student identifier [<http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/acs/warehouse>].

One of the most interesting things about this new project is the prospect of developing (a) "public use microdata sets" for education in Utah analogous to what the Census Bureau produces for the decennial census [<http://www.census.gov/main/www/pums.html>], and/or (b) a policy to allow qualified researchers access to restricted use data sets similar to what the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has articulated for its various survey programs [<http://nces.ed.gov/statprog/rudman>].

On the federal front, the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) requires states to determine for every school whether it is making "adequate yearly progress" (AYP). Title I schools, which receive federal funds because they serve relatively high concentrations of children living in poverty, suffer increasingly severe consequences if they fail to make AYP repeatedly [<http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/curr/nclb>].

Finally, the Performance Based Data Management Initiative (PBDMI) or - as some now refer to it - the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN), which is an effort by the U.S. Dept. of Education (ED), and advocated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to construct its own data warehouse of school level data for the entire nation. The USOE is expected to transfer data to ED for this purpose annually beginning November 2003 [<http://www.evalsoft.com/pbdmi>].

Get your education data here - <http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/data>.

This article was contributed by Randy Raphael, who is a statistician in the Data and Business Services Division at the USOE. The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of the USOE or GOPB.



The Utah State Data Center Program

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for thirty-four organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use, and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: SEPTEMBER 2003

| ECONOMIC INDICATORS | UNITS | 2001 ACTUAL | 2002 ESTIMATE | 2003 FORECAST | 2004 FORECAST | 2005 FORECAST | % CHG CY01-02 | % CHG CY02-03 | % CHG CY03-04 | % CHG CY04-05 |
|---|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| PRODUCTION AND SPENDING | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product | Billion Chained \$96 | 9,214.50 | 9,439.90 | 9,685.30 | 10,082.40 | 10,455.50 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| U.S. Real Personal Consumption | Billion Chained \$96 | 6,377.20 | 6,576.00 | 6,779.90 | 7,057.80 | 7,290.70 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| U.S. Real Fixed Investment | Billion Chained \$96 | 1,627.40 | 1,577.30 | 1,623.00 | 1,705.80 | 1,816.70 | -3.1 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 6.5 |
| U.S. Real Defense Spending | Billion Chained \$96 | 366 | 400 | 440.4 | 459.3 | 462.1 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 0.6 |
| U.S. Real Exports | Billion Chained \$96 | 1,076.10 | 1,058.80 | 1,070.40 | 1,151.80 | 1,277.30 | -1.6 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 10.9 |
| Utah Exports (NAICS, Census) | Million Dollars | 3,506.40 | 4,542.70 | 4,592.70 | 4,941.70 | 5,480.40 | 29.6 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 10.9 |
| Utah Coal Production | Million Tons | 27 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 26 | 26.2 | -7.2 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Utah Oil Production Sales | Million Barrels | 15.3 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 11.9 | -10.5 | -4.4 | -4.6 | -4.8 |
| Utah Natural Gas Production Sales | Billion Cubic Feet | 247.5 | 247.6 | 242.9 | 250.2 | 257.7 | 0.0 | -1.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Utah Copper Mined Production | Million Pounds | 689.4 | 573.6 | 580 | 590 | 600 | -16.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| SALES AND CONSTRUCTION | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales | Millions | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 17 | 17.2 | -1.8 | -1.5 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| U.S. Housing Starts | Millions | 1.6 | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.64 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 1.8 | -5.7 | -2.4 |
| U.S. Residential Investment | Billion Dollars | 444.8 | 471.9 | 511.5 | 514.6 | 527 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| U.S. Nonresidential Structures | Billion Dollars | 324.5 | 269.3 | 255.6 | 265 | 297.4 | -17.0 | -5.1 | 3.7 | 12.2 |
| U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index | 1980Q1=100 | 258.9 | 277.9 | 294.3 | 306.4 | 314 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR) | Thousand Dollars | 147.8 | 158.3 | 167.6 | 174.5 | 178.9 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| U.S. Retail Sales | Billion Dollars | 3,471.80 | 3,580.50 | 3,752.80 | 3,908.60 | 4,053.70 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Utah New Auto and Truck Sales | Thousands | 83.6 | 92.1 | 90.3 | 93 | 94.1 | 10.2 | -2.0 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| Utah Dwelling Unit Permits | Thousands | 19.7 | 19.5 | 21.5 | 19 | 19 | -0.9 | 10.3 | -11.6 | 0.0 |
| Utah Residential Permit Value | Million Dollars | 2,352.70 | 2,491.60 | 2,810.00 | 2,475.00 | 2,475.00 | 5.9 | 12.8 | -11.9 | 0.0 |
| Utah Nonresidential Permit Value | Million Dollars | 969.8 | 897 | 775 | 800 | 900 | -7.5 | -13.6 | 3.2 | 12.5 |
| Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs | Million Dollars | 562.8 | 392.9 | 475 | 450 | 450 | -30.2 | 20.9 | -5.3 | 0.0 |
| Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index | 1980Q1=100 | 249.2 | 253.7 | 259.3 | 265.5 | 272.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR) | Thousand Dollars | 147.6 | 148.8 | 152.1 | 155.7 | 159.6 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Utah Taxable Retail Sales | Million Dollars | 17,748 | 18,356 | 18,631 | 19,405 | 20,125 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census) | Millions | 284.8 | 287.4 | 289.9 | 292.6 | 295.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM) | 1966=100 | 89.2 | 89.6 | 87.6 | 92.3 | 90.2 | 0.4 | -2.2 | 5.4 | -2.3 |
| Utah July 1st Population (UPEC) | Thousands | 2,296 | 2,339 | 2,378 | 2,415 | 2,451 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Utah Net Migration (UPEC) | Thousands | 14.2 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | -0.5 | na | na | na | na |
| Utah July 1st Population (Census) | Thousands | 2,279 | 2,316 | 2,355 | 2,392 | 2,427 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits | Billion Dollars | 670.2 | 665.2 | 727.9 | 764.2 | 1,026.60 | -0.7 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 34.3 |
| U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res. | Billion Dollars | 642.3 | 642.3 | 707.6 | 745 | 1,006.30 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 35.1 |
| U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost | \$ Per Barrel | 23 | 24 | 28.3 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 17.9 | -9.2 | 1.4 |
| U.S. Coal Price Index | 1982=100 | 96.3 | 99.8 | 97 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 3.6 | -2.8 | -1.6 | 0.7 |
| Utah Coal Prices | \$ Per Short Ton | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | -1.0 | -1.0 |
| Utah Oil Prices | \$ Per Barrel | 24.1 | 23.9 | 29 | 29.6 | 30.2 | -0.9 | 21.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Utah Natural Gas Prices | \$ Per MCF | 3.66 | 2.04 | 4.2 | 4.28 | 4.37 | -44.3 | 105.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Utah Copper Prices | \$ Per Pound | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.83 | 0.83 | -1.4 | 10.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 |
| INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS) | 1982-84=100 | 177.1 | 179.9 | 184 | 186.3 | 189.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes | 1996=100 | 109.4 | 110.7 | 112.4 | 113.8 | 115.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| U.S. Federal Funds Rate | Percent | 3.89 | 1.67 | 1.12 | 1.07 | 1.86 | na | na | na | na |
| U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills | Percent | 3.43 | 1.61 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.7 | na | na | na | na |
| U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year | Percent | 5.02 | 4.61 | 4.13 | 4.89 | 5.33 | na | na | na | na |
| 30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC) | Percent | 6.97 | 6.54 | 5.88 | 6.54 | 7.06 | na | na | na | na |
| EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS) | Millions | 131.8 | 130.4 | 130.1 | 132.1 | 134.7 | -1.1 | -0.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS) | Dollars | 36,214 | 36,932 | 37,906 | 39,199 | 40,672 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS) | Billion Dollars | 4,773 | 4,816 | 4,932 | 5,178 | 5,478 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 |
| Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS) | Thousands | 1,081.70 | 1,073.50 | 1,073.50 | 1,087.50 | 1,109.20 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Utah Average Annual Pay (WS) | Dollars | 29,636 | 30,119 | 30,481 | 31,090 | 31,743 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS) | Million Dollars | 32,057 | 32,333 | 32,721 | 33,809 | 35,210 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Personal Income (BEA) | Billion Dollars | 8,678 | 8,922 | 9,225 | 9,705 | 10,219 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS) | Percent | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6 | na | na | na | na |
| Utah Personal Income (BEA) | Million Dollars | 54,764 | 56,299 | 57,650 | 59,783 | 62,353 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| Utah Unemployment Rate (WS) | Percent | 4.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | na | na | na | na |

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 33 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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For a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

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